

CONFIDENTIAL

JOURNAL

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Friday - 31 October 1969

25X1 1. [] Bob Hull, Department of State, called to make further inquiries about our pending retirement legislation. He said that they would have hearings on conforming amendments to the Foreign Service system before the Hays Subcommittee on Wednesday. I sent him material on our pending legislation in the interest of being of assistance. STATSPEC

25X1 3. [] Talked with Miss Kimie Ishibashi, Personal Secretary to Senator Daniel Inouye (D., Hawaii), about the possibility of the Senator addressing the Advanced Intelligence Seminar next Friday. Miss Ishibashi said she would be glad to take this up with the Senator and be back in touch with me.

25X1 5. [] Colonel Everett Harper, on the staff of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, called and asked if the revelations by Senator Fulbright following the Director's testimony before the Symington Subcommittee was a deliberate move on the Agency's part. I told Harper the only way we could answer his question was to state that the Director had appeared before the Symington Subcommittee in response to a request from the Senator which the Director did not feel he was in a position to refuse. I added that we did not consider this as establishing a precedent and the Director's appearance was made in a manner consistent with his other briefings on the Hill. I told him I was providing this for his information and not for publication. Harper said he understood and added that he was "dismayed" by Senator Fulbright's statements.

SECRET

Journal - Office of Legislative Counsel
Friday - 31 October 1969

Page 2

25X1

6. [] Received another call from Al Tarabochia, on the staff of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, concerning the Subcommittee's contact with an American citizen who was arrested in Peru. (See Memo for the Record for details.)

After passing this information on to WH Division, I suggested to Tarabochia that he inform the State Department of this information since the individual involved is an American citizen.

STATSPEC

25X1

9. [] Met with Mr. Arthur Kuhl, Chief Clerk, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who told me the daily delivery of the transcript of the Director's testimony before the Symington Subcommittee can be discontinued after today. The transcript will be retained in the Agency, subject to call by the Chairman. Mr. Kuhl also advised that the transcript will be needed next Wednesday for the day. Chairman Symington has scheduled an administrative meeting of the Committee and staff to review the hearings on Laos.

25X1

10. [] Met with Mr. James T. Kendall, Chief Counsel, Senate Preparedness Investigation Subcommittee, who asked that someone come by the first of the week and brief him on the new Soviet bomber that has been receiving so much publicity.

25X1A

11. [] Met with Miss Trudy King, Executive Assistant to Representative Thomas Morgan (D., Pa.), and closed out the [] correspondence with her. Miss King expressed Representative Morgan's appreciation for our help in this case.

SECRET

Symington Subc.

30 OCT 1969

Rogers, Fulbright in Conflict Over Laos, MIRV Issues

By HENRY S. BRADSHAW

Star Staff Writer

Behind the suavity of the big city corporation lawyer and the courtliness of the Southern gentleman, the conflict was steely clear.

William P. Rogers, the smiling lawyer turned secretary of state, had no intention of yielding an inch on Nixon administration plans for handling the problems of Laos and multiple nuclear warhead tests.

The soft-spoken Southerner who heads the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Arkansas Democrat J. William Fulbright, felt some changes were in order, especially in U.S. military involvement in Laos.

Maybe a dictatorship can fight a war without telling its people, but it is an extraordinary development for a democracy to do so, Fulbright said. He said it quietly, like a saddened professor.

Talk With Reporters

The secretary and the senator spoke separately with reporters after Rogers had appeared for more than three hours yesterday at a closed session of Fulbright's committee. Rogers declined to discuss Vietnam or Latin America because of President Nixon's imminent speeches on them, but he ranged widely over other topics.

Rogers told reporters he did not think there would be any change of policy in Laos as a result of recent publicity for the large American commitment in weapons, transportation and advisers to defend Laos against Communist attacks.

The secretary took the innocent line that the commitment had begun in the Kennedy administration—Laotians have dated it to 1964, in the Johnson administration

—and he had thought Congress was familiar with it already.

Rogers also said a Senate resolution recommending an administration effort to arrange a mutual Soviet-American halt of multiple warhead testing was unnecessary now, since the two powers were about to begin talks on such armaments limitation matters.

Grim Exceptions

Fulbright took polite, if a trifle grim, exception to both of these points when he talked with reporters later.

"I rather think," he said, that the publicity on an American "secret army" of Laotian guerrillas under Central Intelligence Agency sponsorship would influence administration policy.

Told Rogers had indicated otherwise, Fulbright said softly that he regretted it. He called it extraordinary for the United States to "be conducting quite a large war without any treaty or constitutional authorization." There is no precedent for it, he added.

Fulbright disputed the assumption that Congress had known what was going on. "I've never heard my colleagues refer to it . . . we certainly didn't know how extensive this was."

Committee to Move

Despite Rogers' opposition to the resolution on the warheads, called MIRVs, Fulbright said, his committee would consider it. He personally favored going ahead with it, even though it is late in the testing program for the new system for a halt, he said.

"I have the feeling," Fulbright said, "that this administration rather dislikes the idea of the Senate giving advice to the administra-

tion . . . I don't see anything wrong with the resolution."

Fulbright said his committee had also questioned Rogers at length on the Middle East and "had a long hassle" over the question of whether the upcoming arms talks were tied to political relations with Moscow.

Rogers had made clear at a news conference Saturday that they were not. But after a White House briefing Tuesday, two Republican leaders had made vague comments suggesting they were.

Political Clients Key

Rogers reiterated to the committee that the arms talks stood separately, Fulbright said, but noted that their progress obviously depended upon the over-all political climate between Washington and Moscow.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., emerged from the hearing and confirmed that his own subcommittee's hearing on the U.S. commitment in Laos had ended Tuesday. He said the press had pretty well told what the committee had learned in secret.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., said he plans to go ahead with his previously announced plan to try to amend future appropriations bills to prohibit U.S. troops from supporting Laotian or Thai forces.

But Fulbright told reporters money for the present Laotian involvement was hidden in the budget as part of secret appropriations for the CIA.

CONFIDENTIAL

JOURNAL

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Thursday - 30 October 1969

25X1 1. [] George Winnett, State Congressional
25X1 Liaison, called to say he had gotten a congressional inquiry about
allegations regarding [] relations with CIA. I told Winnett
that if he would send the inquiry to us we would try to handle it.

25X1 2. [] Jack Leahy, State Department
Congressional Liaison Office, called and asked if any members of
the Foreign Relations Committee have been present at our briefings
of the Senate CIA Subcommittees on Laos. Leahy is aware that
Senators Fulbright, Mansfield and Hickenlooper (now Aiken) normally
attend these meetings as invitees. He is raising this question as a
result of Senator Fulbright's statement at Secretary Rogers briefing
of the Symington Subcommittee that this was the first he knew of the
extent of U.S. involvement in Laos. (See our Memo to the Director).
On the Director's instructions, Leahy was advised that this was a
matter which Mr. Helms would discuss personally with Secretary Rogers. 25X1



25X1 4. [] Met with Mr. Al Tarabochia, Chief
Investigator, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and received
from him for Agency review the galley proofs of the 16 October
Committee hearing of testimony of [] 25X1C

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

Approved For Release 2005/01/27 : CIA-RDP71B00364R000200030008-5

Approved For Release 2005/01/27 : CIA-RDP71B00364R000200030008-5

Symington Subc.

4 OCT 1969

FULBRIGHT ASSAILS OPERATION IN LAOS

He Says After Hearing That Congress Hasn't Approved Clandestine War There

By RICHARD HALLORAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 — Senator J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asserted today that the United States was engaged in a clandestine war in Laos without the knowledge or authority of Congress.

Mr. Fulbright made the allegation after a closed hearing of a subcommittee conducting an intensive inquiry into the United States' 15-year-long involvement in Laos, The Director of Central Intelligence, Richard Helms, was a witness today.

While the Arkansas Democrat declined to comment directly on Mr. Helms's testimony, he said that he found nothing substantially inconsistent between it and descriptions of a clandestine Laotian army, trained and supplied by the United States, that were published by The New York Times in the last three days.

Senator Fulbright said he thought it "inconceivable that such operations are going on without informing Congress." He knew that some kind of clandestine operation was going on, he added, but not the extent.

In the Senator's opinion there is no constitutional authority for such activity and the United States has no treaty with Laos providing for it. He also accused the C.I.A. of exceeding its authority in supporting the Laotian activity.

Administration sources indicated that the subcommittee hearings had forced the Administration to begin rethinking its policy on Laos.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers, under secretary Elliot L. Richardson and other senior officials, the sources said, have turned to the Laotian question, which they had not had the

Senator Fulbright maintained that the United States' activity in Laos did not come within the purview of the Gulf of Tonkin resolution. The resolution, for which the Senator voted in 1964, was used by President Lyndon B. Johnson as the basis for large-scale intervention in Vietnam.

It authorized the President to take "all necessary steps, including the use of armed force," to help any nation that requested aid under the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty. The status of Laos under the treaty has been vague from the outset.

It was made clear by the Senator that he was not criticizing Mr. Helms or the C.I.A. out the political authorities, including the National Security Council, which had directed the agency to undertake the operation. Although Mr. Fulbright did not mention Mr. Johnson on President Nixon, his remarks clearly implied a rebuke to them as the officials who make the final decisions.

The subcommittee hearings, conducted by Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri, are part of a review of United States commitments around the world. They come at a time when several influential members of Congress have expressed uneasiness about the possibility that the United States will slide into a deeper involvement in Laos, as it did in Vietnam.

The hearings have been conducted in secrecy. Sources in a position to be informed said that Administration witnesses had testified that the United States had no major military commitments to Laos that are legally binding.

The State Department spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, confirmed the absence of such commitments, telling newsmen that "there is no defense agreement with Laos, written, stated, or otherwise." But he declined to elaborate on whether there were other agreements that might involve an American military presence.

Mr. McCloskey had been asked to comment on the contention by Prince Souvanna Phouma, Premier of Laos, that he had received a tacit commitment from the United States in 1964 to help defend Laos from North Vietnam.

The North Vietnamese have about 50,000 troops in Laos. The most important force arrayed against them is the clandestine force,

The Laotian Premier, who met with President Nixon here on Oct. 7, said afterward that Mr. Nixon understood the duty of the United States — "namely to protect the independence, the territorial integrity and the neutrality of Laos."

Later the Premier told The Associated Press in Paris that he had reached a tacit agreement with William H. Sullivan, then United States Ambassador in Vietniane, on American aid. Mr. Sullivan, now a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, was the opening Administration witness when the subcommittee hearings began last week.

The sources who described the hearings said that Administration witnesses testified that the American involvement was far less than those in South Vietnam and Thailand and was primarily an adjunct to them.

The Administration witnesses, it was said, defended the secrecy surrounding American activity in Laos as an effort to maintain the facade of the 1962 neutrality agreements. Those agreements, which the United States and 13 other parties signed at Geneva, forbid the introduction of foreign troops in Laos.

Administration sources indicated the top levels of the Administration are now aware that more information on what the United States is doing in Laos must reach the public.

The sources indicated that the question will come into sharp focus when the Administration and the subcommittee debate the question of what should be made public on the hearings. The end of the hearings is not yet in sight. Congressional sources said, but a transcript is expected late in November.

Summington Sub

63 OCT 1965

Fulbright Attacks U.S. Role in Laos

By Murrey Marder
Washington Post Staff Writer

The United States is spending \$150 million a year to supply, arm, train and transport a clandestine army of 36,000 men in Laos, Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) said yesterday.

This covert operation amounts to U.S. participation in a "well-fleshed-out war," the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Maj. Gen. Vang Pao. He is a former sergeant in the French colonial army.

"It seems to me to be most unusual and irregular—if not unconstitutional," Fulbright said.

The United States Central Intelligence Agency runs the operation, said Fulbright, "but it is simply an agent here," following executive branch orders.

"I want to make it very clear," said Fulbright, "that this is not in my view an undertaking by the CIA as such. The CIA is operating under orders of the National Security Council, and a committee which is appointed by the Council—which is directly responsible to the President."

"It's not just this (Nixon) administration that is involved," said Fulbright, "but its predecessor (the Johnson administration) and its predecessor (the Kennedy administration)."

A Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, headed by Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) is currently holding closed hearings on U.S. involvement in Laos. It heard testimony yesterday from CIA Director Richard Helms.

Fulbright declined to discuss the testimony of Helms or other witnesses. What is immediately significant, said Fulbright, is that press accounts are independently revealing the extent of U.S. involvement in Laos. He particularly cited a series of articles from Laos by Henry Kamm published earlier this week in The New York Times.

The information now available, said Fulbright, shows that:

• "We supply all the arms and training, the ammunition, and transportation from and

• "This is a major operation," with costs running "in the neighborhood of \$150 to \$160 million in fiscal 1969."

• "This force which we supply and train . . . is backed up by an enormous air force. I don't mean just helicopters; I mean the United States Air Force, operating out of Thailand."

• The United States role in the actual planning of combat operations in Laos is, "I would suppose, a cooperative venture." United States control of communications, which are doubly critical in such a guerrilla war, indicates that the Americans "suggest, at least, to the general, where the fighting is to take place."

United States involvement in the war on such a large scope, said Fulbright, "presents a dilemma of major proportions."

"I knew we were doing a little of this and a little of that" in Laos," said Fulbright, but "I had no idea it was a major operation of this kind."

"What strikes me most is that an operation of this size could be carried on without members of the Senate knowing it—and without the public knowing." He said that neither the Kennedy nor Johnson administrations, nor the Nixon administration, made an effort to inform the Congress "about what was happening in Laos, 'except for a couple of members in each House.'"

Learned From Press

"In a democracy," said Fulbright, "the people and their representatives are entitled to know what is going on." But "we have learned a lot more from the press than we have

This is "not just a part of the Vietnamese war," said Fulbright. He was aware, he said, that U.S. planes were heavily engaged in bombing the so-called Ho Chi Minh Trail which is used by North Vietnam to infiltrate men into South Vietnam, by passing through the panhandle portion of Laos.

The Geneva accords, however, also called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and "foreign military personnel," who were defined to include "members of foreign military missions, foreign military advisers, experts, instructors, consultants, technicians, observers" and also "foreign civilians connected with the supply, maintenance, storing and utilization of war materials."

The United States has charged that North Vietnam violated this agreement from the first day. While officially the United States does not concede any American breach in the agreement, unofficially its position is that it, in turn, was obliged to help Laos.

Fulbright said that for him the question is whether "the difference between Souvanna Phouma and Souvanna-vong is so great as to involve this kind of (American) activity—the commitment of millions of dollars and our forces and prestige."

"I don't approve of this kind of activity at all," said Fulbright. "But if it is in the national security interest to do this, it seems to me it ought to be done by the regular U.S. army forces and not by an intelligence-gathering agency."

Fulbright said he is sure that the National Security Act which created the CIA "never contemplated this function" for the agency.

"What I hope the next step will be," said Fulbright, is that the record of testimony now being taken before the Symington subcommittee "should be given a minimum of 'sanitization' and be made public" for "the education of my colleagues in the Senate and the nation."

"Tacit Agreement"

The State Department was questioned yesterday by newsmen about Souvanna Phouma's remark to an interviewer last week that there is a "tacit agreement" for the United States to support the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of his nation.

Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey said "there is no defense agreement with Laos."

He said "the assistance which

CONFIDENTIAL

JOURNAL

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Wednesday - 29 October 1969

25X1 1. [] Returned the call of Roger Majak, Legislative Assistant to Representative Jonathan Bingham (D., N.Y.), who wanted to meet with me to discuss an article on the CIA to be written by the Congressman for a popular magazine. Majak said they wanted to deal with CIA operations and the congressional role therein and in that connection said they would like information on the Members and committees we contact on a regular basis and those contacted on an irregular basis. I told him that at a minimum we would draw together some material that he might find valuable reading before outlining the article, including floor debates on the general subject of the legislative oversight of the CIA. Majak said this would be fine and I said we would try to get back to him STATOTHR in the next several days. (Later in the day [] OCI, informed 25X1A [] OLC, that Majak had contacted [] who is a personal friend, for the same purpose.)

25X1 2. [] Ted Swift, in the office of Senator Robert C. Byrd (D., W.Va.), called referring to a floor speech to be made by the Senator on the November Moratorium and asked for such information as we could properly supply on the use of the Moratorium by Hanoi. [] [] is assembling suitable material.

25X1 3. [] Following instructions from the Director, I called Mr. Walter Pincus, on the Symington Subcommittee staff, to advise 25X1A him of [] plans to leave for Laos this afternoon. Mr. Pincus said there were no outstanding items concerning [] as far as the Subcommittee was concerned. (See Memo for the Record.)

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

Journal - Office of Legislative Counsel
Wednesday - 29 October 1969

Page 3

25X1 9. [] Delivered to Mr. Arthur Kuhl, Chief Clerk, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the transcript of the Director's testimony before the Symington Subcommittee on Tuesday, 28 October. Mr. Kuhl will hold the transcript in the main Committee room for Committee members or Subcommittee staff personnel involved in the Symington hearings. It was affirmed with Mr. Kuhl that the transcript will be picked up at the end of the day and returned to the Committee each day for as long as daily review is desired by the Committee.

25X1 10. [] It was learned today that Mr. Kenneth Sprankle, Clerk and Staff Director, House Appropriations Committee, is retiring effective 31 October. There is no present indication whether Mr. Paul Wilson, Assistant Clerk and Staff Director, will succeed Mr. Sprankle.

Mr. Robert Michaels, House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee staff, is retiring effective 31 October but may accept the Chairman's request to continue on with the staff for a period of time. No successor to Mr. Michaels has been designated.

25X1A

25X1 12. [] Met with Miss Carol Tuchman, Administrative Assistant to Representative Ogden Reid (R., N.Y.), and discussed Representative Reid's availability to address the Agency's Advanced Intelligence Seminar. Representative Reid is committed for Friday, November 7, away from the city and is overextended in speaking commitments during the next three weeks. Office of Training has been advised.

SECRET

Symington Sub.

THE EVENING STAR

DATE 28 Oct 69 PAGE 7

CROSBY S. NOYES

Laos Unlikely to Become 'Another Vietnam'

Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., must be putting us on.

If there is really something that he doesn't know about our involvement in the war in Laos, he is surely one of the few senators—to say nothing of newspaper readers and television watchers—who are still in ignorance. The information has been available to him for years, and it doesn't take a full-dress Senate investigation to bring the facts to light.

The facts have often been recited. Since 1962, when all of the major powers in the area, including the United States, North Vietnam and China, solemnly agreed to respect the sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of the small landlocked kingdom, Laos has been heavily engaged in war.

Today, according to Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma, there are some 48,000 North Vietnamese troops in his country. Their main preoccupation is to secure the network of roads known as the Ho Chi Minh trail by which supplies and reinforcements move from North to South Vietnam. But they also provide the muscle for a local war of "national liberation" waged under

the banner of the Laotian Communists or Pathet Lao.

American involvement in this struggle dates back to 1964, when the Russians, who had formerly supported Souvanna Phouma as a "neutralist" leader, suddenly dropped him from their list of clients. The United States moved into the breach, supplying the government with defensive weapons, which it was permitted to do under the terms of the Geneva agreement.

There have been two reasons for certain lack of publicity about American support of the Laotian government, neither of which, as Symington is well aware, was a deliberate effort to mislead the American public.

The first was the prohibition under the Geneva agreement of any foreign troops in Laos. Even though the Communists have flagrantly violated this rule from the outset, the United States has tried to adhere to the letter, if not the spirit, of the agreement.

While there are no American military advisers as such in Laos, there are no less than 70 military attaches and supporting military personnel attached to the American Embassy in Vientiane.

The second reason for not advertising American aid unnecessarily has been the delicate position of Souvanna Phouma as a nominally "neutralist" leader. As pressure against the Vientiane government has grown, this has become less of a problem. Today, Souvanna is becoming increasingly outspoken in his denunciation of the North Vietnamese invaders of his country and more insistent in his appeals for American help.

In terms of the military operations, the direct support of the Laotian army has been left primarily to the Central Intelligence Agency, which operates a so-called "private" airline providing logistic support for the army and scattered groups of Mao guerrillas operating in Communist-controlled parts of the country.

Recently, American Air Force fighters and bombers flying from bases in Thailand also have been used for tactical air support and for breaking up concentrations of enemy troops. In some cases, there have been brief penetrations into Laos by American forces in South Vietnam. Communist traffic on the Ho Chi Minh trail has long been

a target for B52 bombers. All this activity, needless to say, has had the tacit approval and encouragement of the government in Vientiane.

Symington and his colleagues claim to be worried that our efforts to help Laos to defend itself may develop into "another Vietnam." But there are several reasons why most experts believe this quite unlikely.

The first is that the war in Laos is regarded by both sides simply as an extension of the war in Vietnam. Although the Communists almost certainly have the military capability of taking any major city in Laos—and perhaps the whole country—what interests them primarily is protecting their communications lines between North and South Vietnam. If there were a settlement or an end to the fighting in the South, the significance of this military effort would disappear.

The Communists seem cautious, furthermore, about provoking Thailand, which would be most directly threatened by a Communist takeover in Laos. A Communist move to the Mekong River, which forms much of the border between the two countries, might easily spark a military reaction by the Thais and a preemptive occupation of those parts of Laos which lie west of the Mekong.

But perhaps the main reason for skepticism about Communist intentions in Laos is that the country intrinsically is hardly worth fighting over.

With a population of only about 2.5 million scattered over 91,000 square miles, there is nothing in it to attract an ambitious aggressor.

Among other things, Laos is miserably poor, with yearly expenditures of more than twice its revenue. Though this situation would improve with the end of the fighting, running Laos will still be likely to be an expensive proposition for anyone who tries

SECRET

Journal - Office of Legislative Counsel
Tuesday - 28 October 1969

Page 3

25X1A

10. [redacted] Mr. John Horsley, in the office of
Representative Floyd V. Hicks (D., Wash.), called on behalf of [redacted]

25X1A

25X1A

[redacted]
[redacted] Personnel, and Mr. Horsley was advised.

25X1

11. [redacted] Met with Mr. Arthur Kuhl, Chief Clerk, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, after the Director's appearance and reconfirmed the existing arrangements for handling the transcript of the Director's meeting with the Symington Subcommittee. The transcript will be delivered to the Committee at the beginning of business each day and will be retained in the main Committee room to be picked up at the end of the day and returned to the Agency for safekeeping. This procedure will continue for as many days as may be required for review by the Committee members. Thereafter the transcript will be held for safekeeping by the Agency, subject to call by the Chairman.

25X1

12. [redacted] Met with Mr. William Woodruff, Counsel, Senate Appropriations Committee, who told me he had briefed Senator Richard Russell (D., Ga.) on [redacted] of 15 October. He recommends that at an opportune time the Director bring up the matter and discuss the project further with Senator Russell.

25X1A
25X1A

[redacted]
JOHN M. MAURY
Legislative Counsel

25X1A

cc:
ER
O/DDCI

25X1A

[redacted]
Mr. Houston

[redacted]
DDI
DDS
DDS&T
OPPB
EA/DDP

SECRET

SECRET

JOURNAL

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Monday - 27 October 1969

25X1 1. [] Met with Mr. Robert Michaels, House Appropriations Committee staff, who advised that Chairman Mahon has scheduled the CIA Subcommittee meeting for 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, 29 October. See Memorandum for the Record.

25X1 2. [] Met with Mr. Frank Slatinshek, House Armed Services Committee staff, and gave him a draft report on the Agency's retirement act amendments. Mr. Slatinshek advised that the Chairman's schedule is such that there is some difficulty in getting to him for introduction of the bill. He suggested that I talk to Mr. Blandford, Chief Counsel, in the morning.

25X1 3. [] Met with Mr. Arthur Kuhl, Chief Clerk, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and confirmed the arrangements for the Director's appearance at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, 28 October before the Symington Subcommittee on U.S. Agreements and Commitments Abroad.

25X1A 4. [] Received a call from Representative Cornelius Gallagher (D., N.J.) and in response to his request made an appointment for 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, 29 October for a [] to meet with [] Office of Personnel. 25X1A

25X1 5. [] Received a call from Mr. Mel Christopher, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Congressional Office, concerning a letter to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy which will be coming over this afternoon for our review from Mr. William Hancock, ACDA General Counsel. See Memorandum for the Record.

SECRET

SECRET

Journal - Office of Legislative Counsel
Monday - 27 October 1969

Page 2

25X1

6. [] Representative Otis Pike (D., N. Y.) called regarding an Indian visitor to the U.S. who apparently has interesting information based on a recent visit to Communist China. See Memo for the Record for details.

25X1

7. [] Colonel Don Floyd, Air Force L&L, called to say he was handling the Laos hearings for the Air Force and wanted to know about the Director's appearance before the Symington Subcommittee. I explained briefly the ground rules, and Colonel Floyd said if we wanted to get in touch with him to coordinate any aspects he could be reached on code 11-76041.

25X1A

[]
JOHN M. MAURY
Legislative Counsel

25X1A

cc:
ER
O/DDCI

[]
Mr. Houston
Mr. Goodwin
DDI
DDS
DDS&T
OPPB
EA/DDP
Item 4 - D/Personnel

SECRET

SECRET

Journal - Office of Legislative Counsel
Wednesday - 22 October 1969

Page 2

25X1 6. [] Met with Mr. Wayne Birdsall, of the commercial reporting firm Ward and Paul, and confirmed arrangements for handling of reporters' notes and transcript of the Director's appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Thursday, 23 October. Mr. Birdsall advised that he does have some problem with availability of appropriate transcribers this week which is causing delay in turning out the finished transcripts, but that this is a problem that has to be handled on a day-to-day basis by his office.

25X1 7. [] Talked to Mr. Walter Pincus, Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff, who told me the Director's appearance for tomorrow before the Symington Subcommittee is to be put over. He said Chairman Symington will be calling the Director later in the day and possibly by that time it will have been determined when the Director will be appearing.

25X1 8. [] Met briefly with Mr. Arthur Kuhl, Chief Clerk, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and confirmed the security and administrative arrangements that had been made in his absence with regard to the Director's appearance before the Symington Subcommittee. 25X1A

[]
JOHN M. MAURY
Legislative Counsel

cc:
ER
O/DDCI

25X1A []
Mr. Houston
Mr. Goodwin
DDI
DDS
DDS&T
OPPB
EA/DDP
Item 4 - OP; OS

SECRET

SECRET

Journal - Office of Legislative Counsel
Friday - 17 October 1969

Page 2

25X1

4. [] Met with Russ Blandford, Chief Counsel, House Armed Services Committee, who does not foresee a request for Committee briefing in the immediate future. The present Committee workload is occupying the full attention of the members of the staff. In the area of general congressional matters, Russ commented on the Senate's Symington Subcommittee hearings on Laos scheduled for next week. He commented somewhat philosophically that it is his feeling this is a price we have to pay to maintain our democratic form of government. He did not comment on the Director's appearance, but seemed to be puzzled as to the purpose to be served by these hearings.

I briefed Mr. Blandford on the following items:

- a. Soyuz 6, 7 and 8;
- b. testing of a Soviet aircraft;
- c. Soviet-Chinese border defenses.

25X1A

[]
JOHN M. MAURY
Legislative Counsel

25X1A

cc:
ER
O/DDCI

[]
Mr. Houston
Mr. Goodwin
DDI
DDS
DDS&T
OPPB
EA/DDP

SECRET

25X1

Approved For Release 2005/01/27 : CIA-RDP71B00364R000200030008-5

Approved For Release 2005/01/27 : CIA-RDP71B00364R000200030008-5

SECRET

Journal - Office of Legislative Counsel
Monday - 13 October 1969

Page 2

25X1 6. [] J. Sourwine, Chief Counsel, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, asked if we had any information on or were interested in three Czechs in the United Nations who were expelled from the Communist Party according to a Prague broadcast on 2 October. He said he had already checked with those responsible for "internal security" and received no information. He said if we had no interest then the individuals were "fair game" for the Subcommittee. []

25X1C [] is checking on the status of []
25X1A []

25X1 7. [] In an chance encounter I asked Carl Marcy, Chief of Staff, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, about the Symington Subcommittee hearings on U. S. involvements in Southeast Asia and what role his staff was playing therein. He said that Messrs. Pincus and Paul were "running this show on their own," but that he personally was following the hearings with interest and expected they would produce some very far-reaching results indeed.

25X1 8. [] Met with Russ Blandford, Chief Counsel, House Armed Services Committee, and briefed him on:

- a. Recent developments regarding Soviet strategic missile deployment.
- b. Preliminary analysis regarding a new Soviet aircraft.
- c. Current Soviet Soyuz mission.

Blandford complained that items a. and b. above confirmed his belief that Agency estimates on such matters were often too conservative.

I also discussed with Mr. Blandford a recent personnel case in which he was interested. (See Memo for Record for details)

25X1A cc:
ER
O/DDCI

[]

Mr. Houston

Mr. Goodwin

DDI DDS DDS&T

OPP EA/DDP

[]
JOHN M. MAURY
Legislative Counsel

SECRET

25X1

Approved For Release 2005/01/27 : CIA-RDP71B00364R000200030008-5

Approved For Release 2005/01/27 : CIA-RDP71B00364R000200030008-5